

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO APPARATUS IN WHICH, IN USE THEREOF, BODIES ARE DECELERATED

(71) We, SOBERAL S.A., a Societe Anonyme organised under the laws of Luxembourg of 47, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

10 The present invention relates to apparatus in which in use thereof bodies are decelerated, and has particular application to the evacuation of persons in danger or to the evacuation of loads, such persons or 15 loads being located in a building at a high level with respect to the ground, the apparatus comprising a flexible tubular arrangement having flexible walls so that it can be arranged vertically or steeply inclined with its upper end secured to a 20 building, the tubular arrangement receiving the bodies to be conveyed, guiding them during their descending movement and retarding the latter during this movement.

25 Such an apparatus is known in which the tubular arrangement is constituted by a sleeve whereof the wall is resilient in the transverse direction and substantially non-extensible in the longitudinal direction. This 30 known apparatus cannot be used for bodies of different sizes, since if the transverse dimensions of the sleeve of this apparatus are calculated for bodies of a certain size, smaller bodies introduced into this sleeve 35 would be insufficiently retarded, whereas bodies of greater size could not move along this sleeve owing to the excessive magnitude of the braking forces applied by the latter to said bodies.

40 Furthermore, when this known apparatus is used for evacuating people, it cannot serve to evacuate unconscious people or invalids since due to their inability to move, they are unable to control their deceleration 45 during movement along the sleeve.

The present invention obviates or mitigates this drawback and its particular object is to provide an apparatus facilitating the evacuation of bodies of very varied size or people who are either invalids or are unconscious. 50

According to the present invention there is provided apparatus in which, in use thereof, bodies are decelerated, especially but not exclusively for use in the evacuation of persons in danger or of loads, the apparatus comprising a flexible tubular arrangement adapted for disposal vertically or steeply inclined and for securement at its upper end to an elevated location, and being intended to receive and guide the bodies to be transported and to retard the latter during their movement, the walls of the tubular arrangement comprising at least one extensible chamber adapted to be filled with a pressurised fluid and there being associated with the or each chamber means for regulating the pressure of fluid therein so as to apply to the moving body a retarding force, and the walls of the tubular arrangement being flexible and including a sleeve, which is non-extensible in the longitudinal direction and which extends along the whole longitudinal length of the tubular arrangement. 55 60 65

70 Due to the existence of at least one extensible chamber, the apparatus may be used for bodies of very varied size since it is sufficient to regulate the pressure prevailing inside the or each extensible chamber to a value which is suitable and different for each size of body. 75

80 Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which: 85

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic longitudinal vertical section of a first apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic longitudinal 90

vertical section of a second apparatus of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line III—III of Fig. 1;

5 Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the tubular arrangement of a third apparatus; and,

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the tubular arrangement of a fourth apparatus.

10 Figs. 1 to 3 illustrate apparatus for decelerating descending bodies, these bodies being people or loads located in a building at a level 1 elevated with respect to the ground 2. The apparatus comprises a tubular arrangement 3 having flexible walls 15 and which, in the embodiments illustrated, is disposed vertically, and is secured at its upper end 3a to a wall of the building by securing means 4 shown diagrammatically. The upper end 3a of the tubular arrangement 3 is kept open and has a shape 20 which is flared upwards.

25 The purpose of the tubular arrangement 3 is to receive a body 5 to be conveyed, to guide this descending body 5 and to retard the latter during its downwards movement.

30 In Fig. 1, the body 5 is illustrated as a rigid receptacle which may contain any object, but this body 5 could alternatively be a person.

35 In its flexible wall, the tubular arrangement 3 comprises at least one extensible chamber 6 having resilient walls which is filled with a gas under pressure, such as compressed air, and which is 40 associated with means for regulating the pressure of the gas. In an embodiment as shown in Fig. 4, the tubular arrangement may comprise an outer sleeve 8 and an inner pleated sleeve 7 with an extensible chamber 6 of full and elongated shape, but the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 show extensible chamber 6 of annular shape. The extensible chamber 6 may even be constituted by the space 60 comprised between 45 the outer sleeve 8 and inner sleeve 7 (see Fig. 5). In this case, these sleeves 8 and 7 are impermeable to the gas under pressure used to fill said inner space 60 and constitute the actual walls of the extensible chamber 6.

50 According to the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, the apparatus comprises only a single extensible chamber 6 of annular shape extending over the entire length of the tubular arrangement 3.

55 According to the embodiment of Fig. 2, the apparatus comprises two annular extensible chambers 6 located near the lower end 3b of the tubular arrangement 3.

60 In both cases, the or each extensible chamber space is interposed between an inner flexible sleeve 7 which is non-extensible in the longitudinal direction, extending over the entire length of the tubular arrangement 3 and which is pleated 65 in the longitudinal direction (see Fig. 3), and

an outer sleeve 8 which is advantageously non-resilient at least in the longitudinal direction.

Advantageously, the inner sleeve 7 is also non-extensible in the transverse direction and has a perimeter equal to the maximum admissible perimeter of the inner surface of the extensible chamber 6. In this case, and when the annular chamber 6 does not cover the entire length of the tubular arrangement 3, (this is the case in Fig. 2) it is necessary that the inner sleeve 7 be resilient in the transverse direction and it is also necessary to dispose inside the sleeve 7, a sleeve 100 which is non-extensible in the transverse and longitudinal directions and is pleated longitudinally as the sleeve 7 illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. This inextensible sleeve 100 is intended to receive the falling bodies.

70 In the case of Fig. 1, the purpose of the extensible chamber 6 is to apply an adjustable retarding force to the falling body 5 by inflating said chamber 6 to a greater or lesser extent from a source of compressed air 9 by a regulating means such as a pressure-reducing valve 10. The inner sleeve 7 is inextensible at least in the longitudinal direction and is pleated as illustrated in Fig. 3.

75 As shown in Fig. 2 the outer sleeve 8 fulfills not only the function of protecting the outer wall of the extensible chamber 6, but also the function of a support casing for said chamber 6.

80 In the case of Fig. 2, it is the purpose of the extensible chambers 6 to apply an additional retarding force to the falling body reaching the lower end of the tubular arrangement 3. In this case, the inner sleeve 7 fulfills the function of a resilient braking 85 sleeve able to apply a force to the falling body 5 to facilitate sufficient braking of same.

85 The embodiment of Fig. 1 is more particularly suited to the evacuation of 110 paralysed persons, invalids or unconscious persons. In fact, when such people have to be conveyed or evacuated from a high building, a simple apparatus comprising no extensible chamber cannot be used since the 115 deceleration effect achieved would be insufficient. With apparatus such as that which is illustrated in Fig. 1, such people can be conveyed without danger and deposited at a low speed on the ground 2. To this end, 120 the extensible chamber 6 is associated with an automatic inflating device which comprises means for measuring the speed of movement of the falling body. In this case, this means is constituted by at least two detectors 11 which are shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1, and which may be photoelectric cell detectors or pneumatic detectors. The detectors 11 send their information to a calculator 12 which com- 125 130

5 pares the actual measured speed of the falling body with a predetermined speed and signals the regulating valve 10 to increase the inflation of the chamber 6 as soon as this 5 actual speed exceeds the predetermined speed.

10 The embodiment of Fig. 2 is more particularly suited for use at fairs and for children. In this case, it is necessary to provide additional retarding of the children falling in the tubular arrangement 3 when the latter reach the lower end 3b of said arrangement 3.

15 To this end, each extensible chamber 6 is associated with automatic inflation means comprising an air pressure distributor 13 receiving control information processed by a calculator 14 which in turn receives information about the actual speed of the 20 falling bodies from pneumatic detectors 15 and which compares these actual speeds with a predetermined speed. The calculator 14 is able to supply the distributor 13 with appropriate inflation information as soon as 25 one of the actual speeds measured exceeds the predetermined speed. Inflation of the chambers 6 is carried out by means of the conduits 13a, 13b. It is provided that the lower chamber 6 is normally in the inflated 30 state and when the lower detector 15 signals the passage through this point of the moving body having a suitable speed, this lower chamber 6 is normally deflated on signals received by the distributor 13.

35 Naturally, various modifications may be applied without departing from the scope of the accompanying claims. For example, the chamber 6 of Fig. 1 could be replaced by a continuous series of adjoining chambers 6.

40 The invention may be applied to the deceleration of ascending bodies.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Apparatus in which, in use thereof, bodies are decelerated, especially but not 45 exclusively for use in the evacuation of persons in danger or of loads, the apparatus comprising a flexible tubular arrangement adapted for disposal vertically or steeply inclined and for securing at its upper end 50 to an elevated location, and being intended to receive and guide the bodies to be transported and to retard the latter during their movement, the walls of the tubular arrangement comprising at least one extensible chamber adapted to be filled with a 55 pressurised fluid and there being associated with the or each chamber means for regulating the pressure of fluid therein so as to apply to the moving body a retarding force, and the walls of the tubular arrangement being flexible and including a sleeve which is non-extensible in the longitudinal direction and which extends along the whole longitudinal length of the tubular arrangement. 60

2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, in which there is an extensible chamber defined by said sleeve forming an inner flexible sleeve which is intended to receive the bodies to be conveyed and a flexible outer sleeve surrounding said inner sleeve. 65

3. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which the walls defining the or each extensible chamber are constituted by an inner flexible sleeve and an outer flexible sleeve surrounding said inner sleeve. 70

4. Apparatus according to claim 1 in which the or each extensible chamber surrounds said sleeve forming an inner sleeve which is pleated longitudinally, this inner sleeve being intended to receive the bodies to be conveyed. 75

5. Apparatus according to claim 3, in which there is a further sleeve immediately surrounded by the inner flexible sleeve which inner sleeve is resilient in the transverse direction. 80

6. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the or each extensible chamber has an annular shape. 85

7. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6, in which the or each extensible chamber is associated with an automatic inflating device which comprises means for measuring the speed of movement of a falling body and which is adapted to connect the or each extensible chamber to at least one source of fluid under pressure as soon as said speed of movement exceeds a predetermined value. 90

8. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 7, comprising several annular extensible chambers arranged one after the other along the tubular arrangement. 95

9. Apparatus in which, in use thereof, bodies are decelerated, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 1 or Figs. 2 and 3 or Fig. 4 or Fig. 5 of the accompanying drawings. 105

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Sheet 1

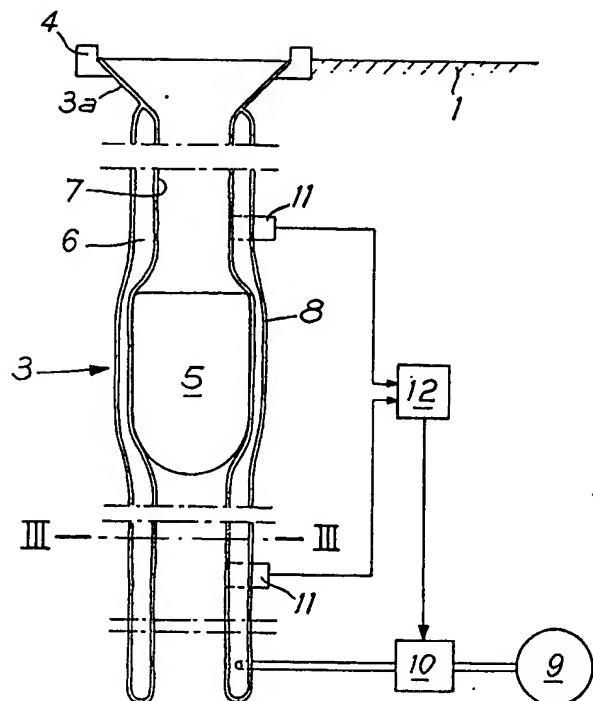


FIG-1

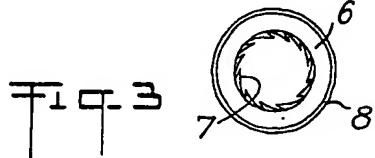


FIG-3

1502188 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
2 SHEETS *This drawing is a reproduction of
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Sheet 2*

